



Climate Change

Forecasting the European wind drought of winter 2016/17

Case study

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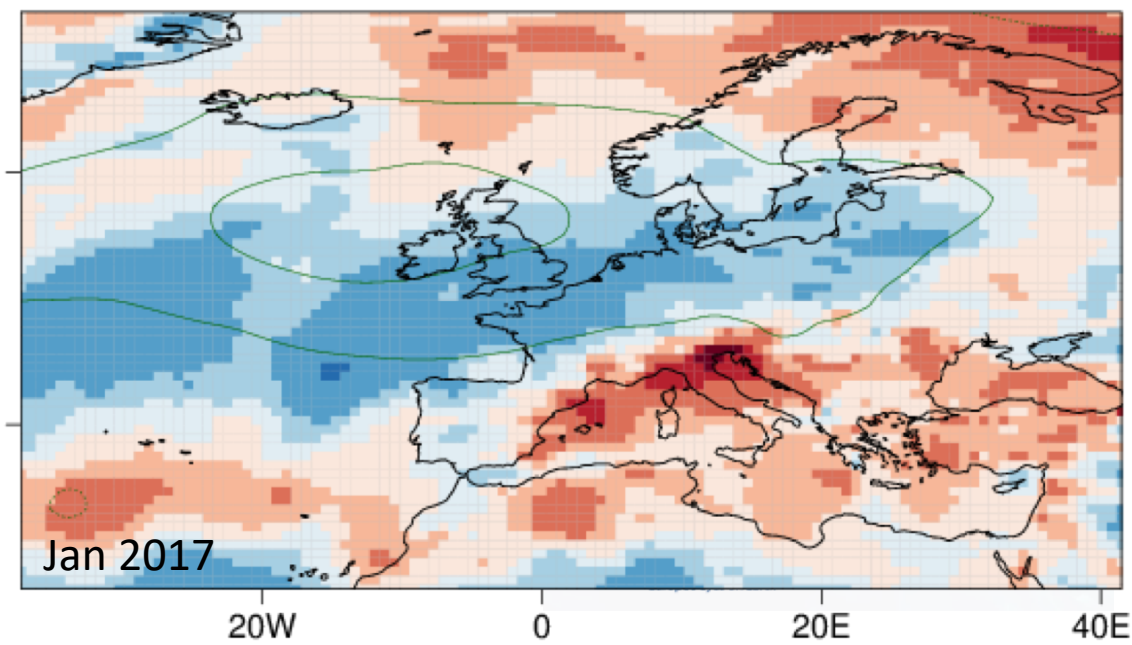
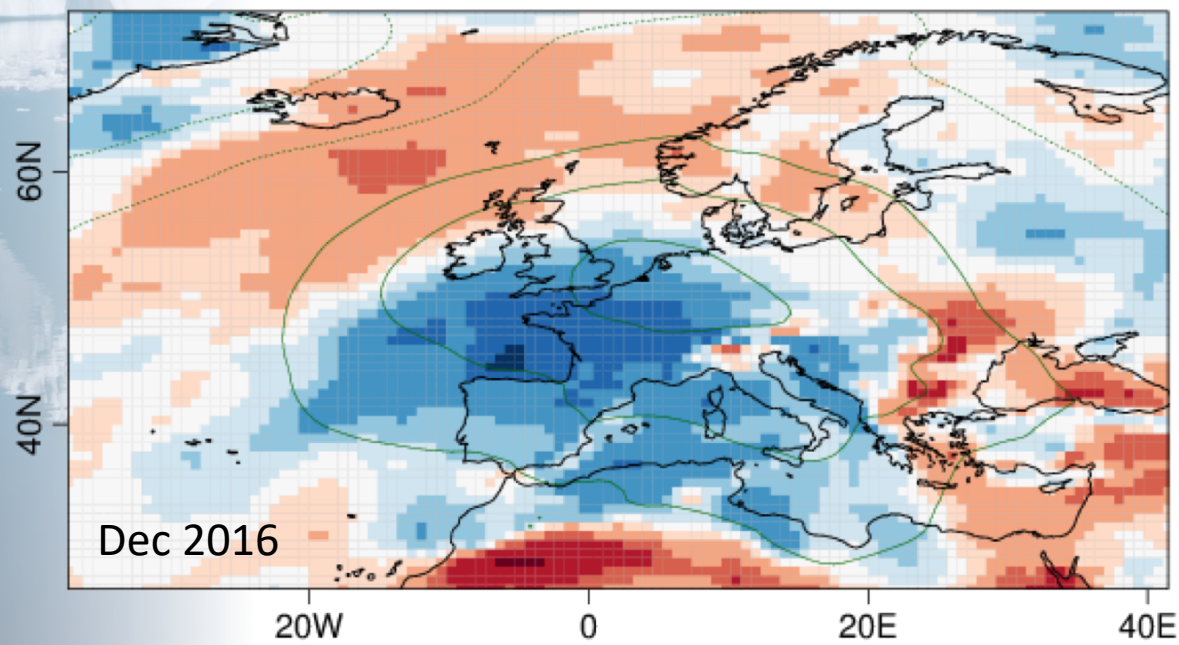
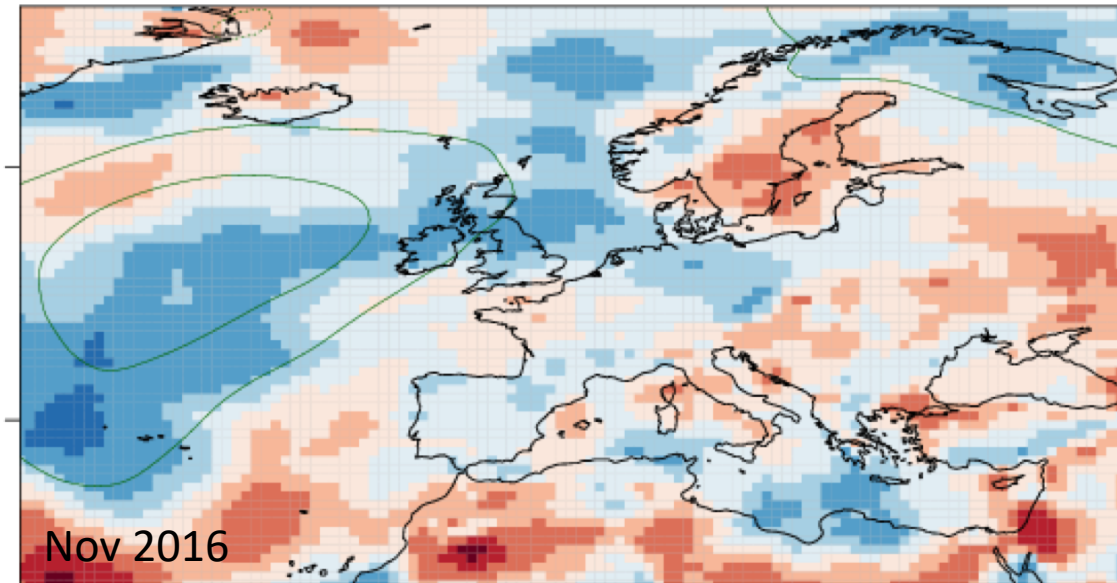
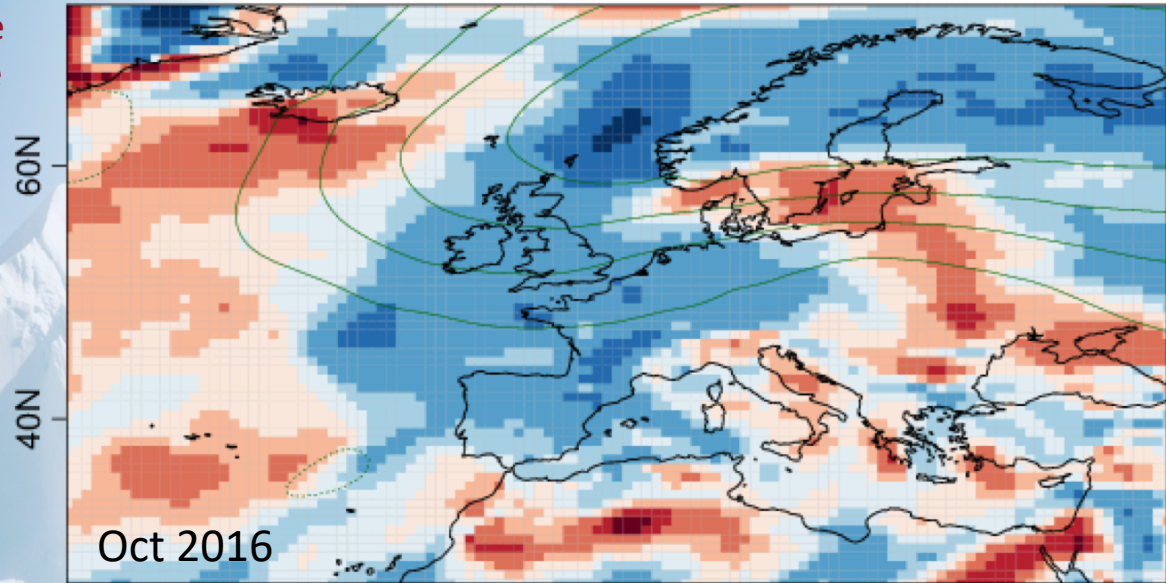
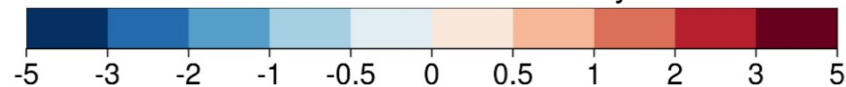




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Winter 2016/17

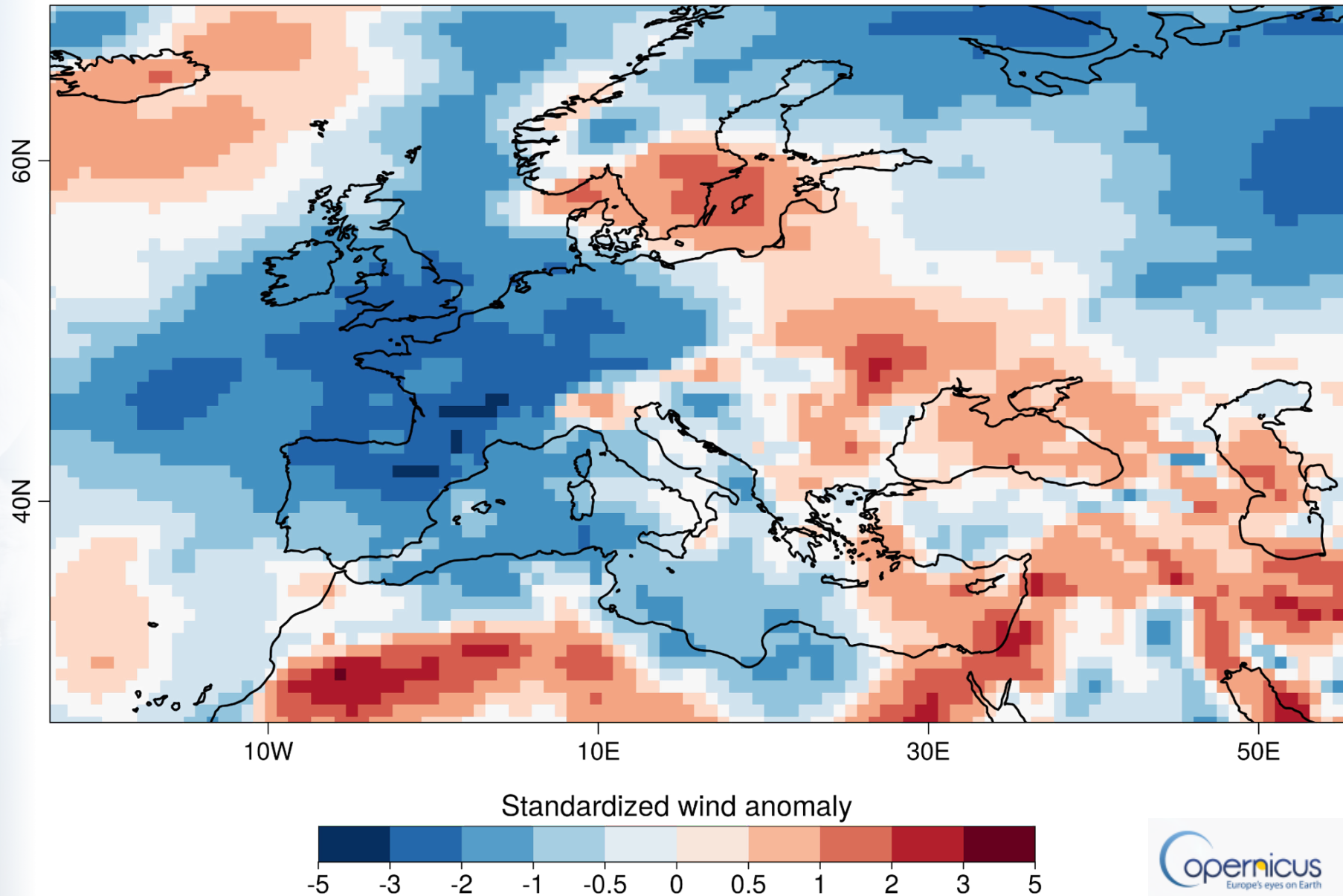
Standardized wind anomaly





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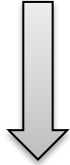
2016 - Q4 anomaly



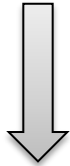


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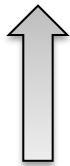
Event impacts



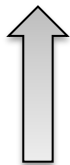
Lack of wind power production



Mince precipitations and less water for hydropower



Cold temperatures increase electricity demand



Power prices rise (coincidental with nuclear stop in France)



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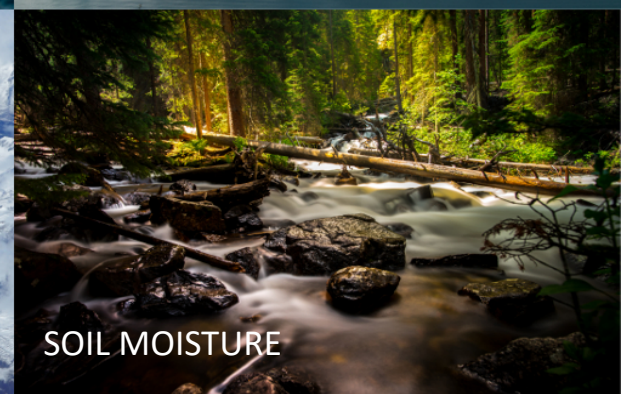
Why?

Fast evolution



Bad luck

Slow evolution



A slow component is forcing the atmosphere

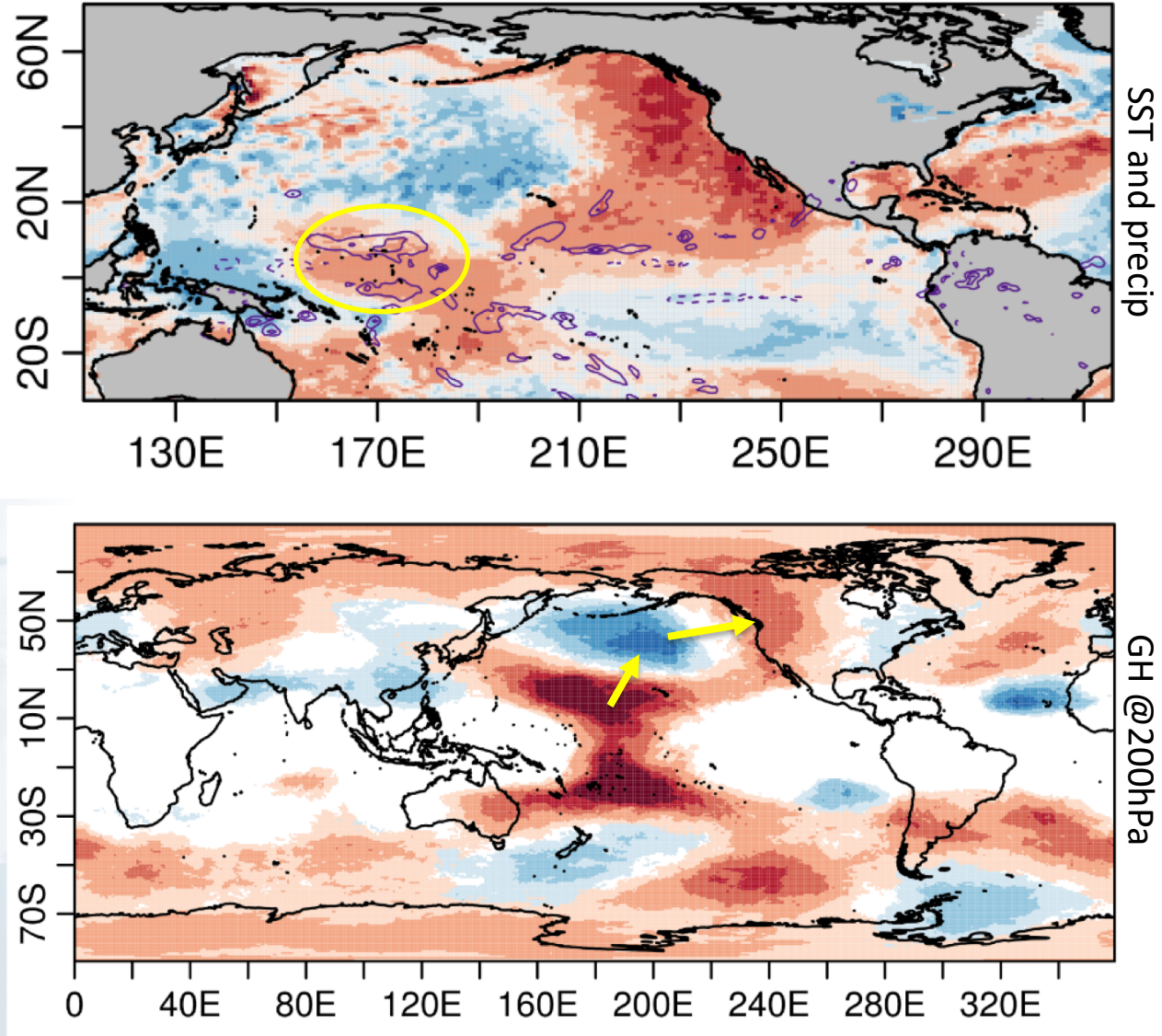




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January-March 2015

A practical example: US drought Q1 - 2015



(images for March 2015)

High SSTs in western tropical pacific



Enhanced convection in the area



Upward flow produces divergence at 200hPa



Rossby wave propagates to North America



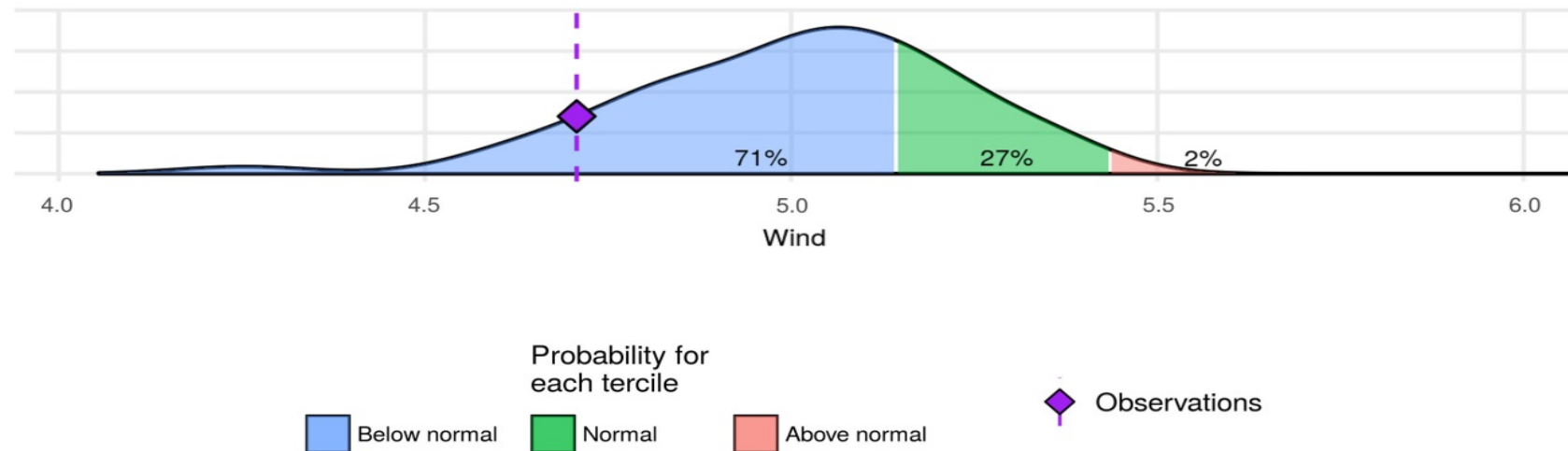
Results in persistent low winds



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How to forecast wind averages?

- Use a coupled Earth System Model:
 - Forecast slow evolution fields + impact on fast evolution
 - Several ensemble members to get rid of uncertainty
- Bias adjust/calibrate ensemble members
- Average whole season to filter out noise and get signal
- Distribute the ensemble members into 3 categories
- Compute probabilities





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DJF 2016/17 forecasts

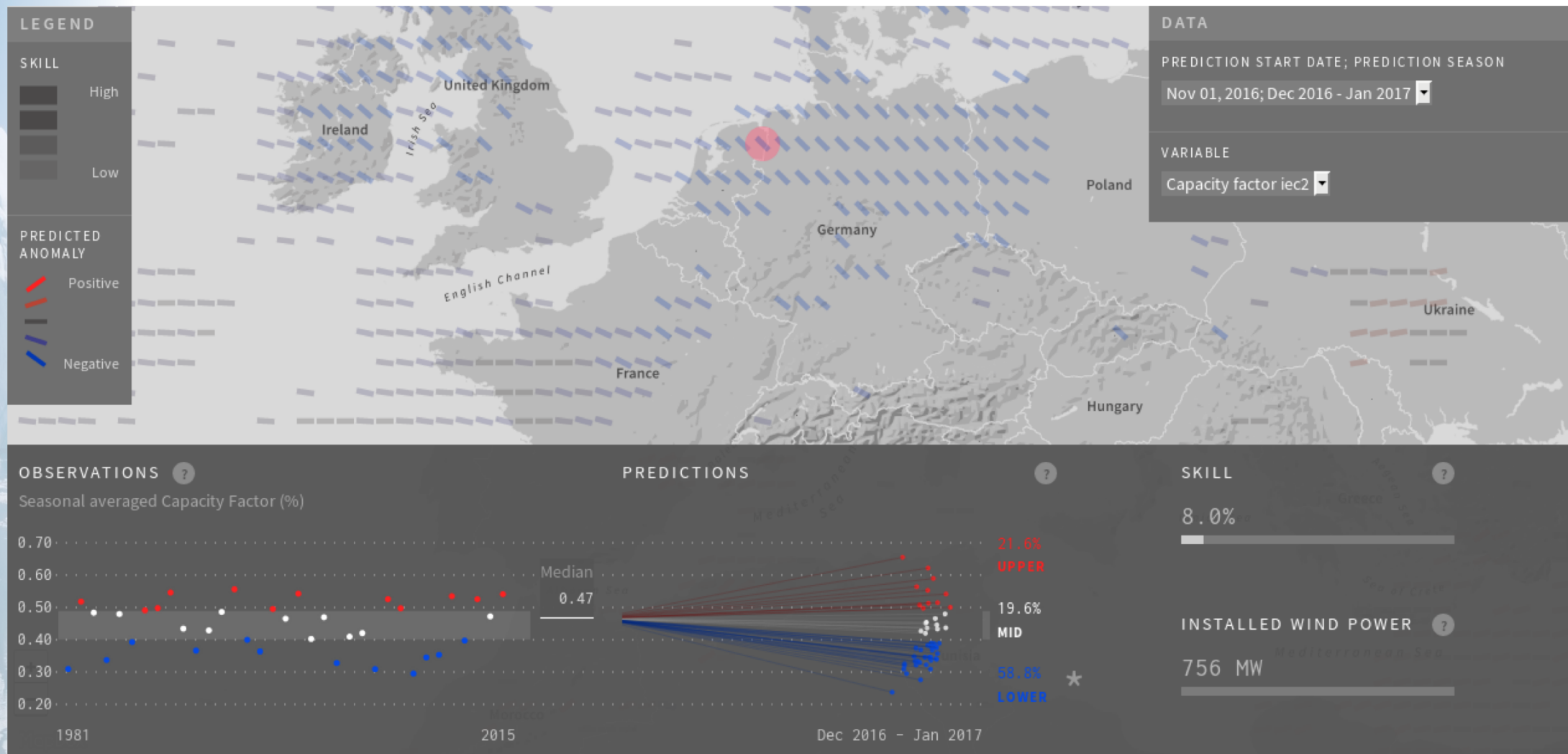


www.bsc.es/ess/resilience



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Point forecasts

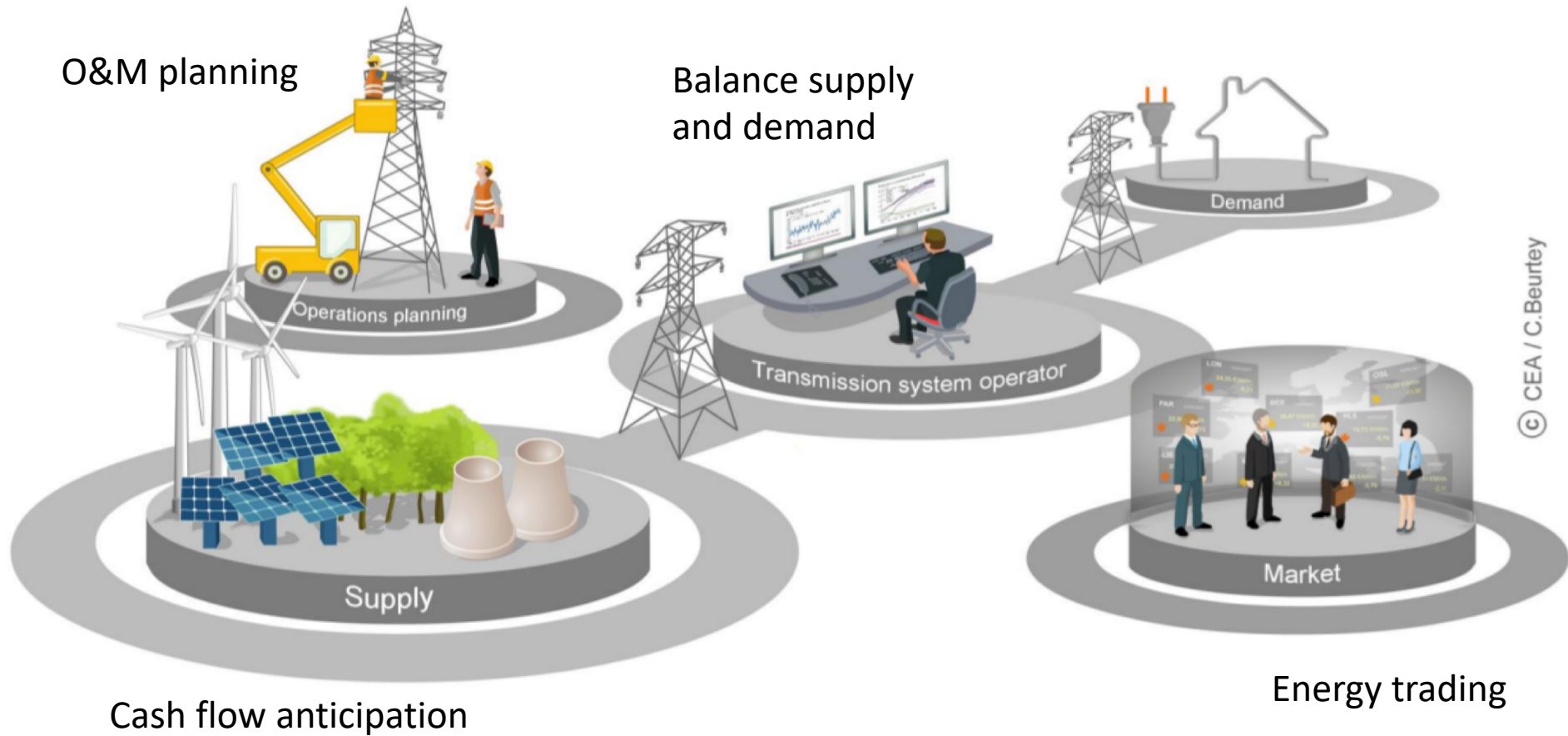


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Potential applications





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Stay tuned

Find the case study report at C4E website:

<http://clim4energy.climate.copernicus.eu/wind-power>

Check the 2016/17 DJF forecasts at:

- www.bsc.es/ess/resilience
- <http://c4e-visu.ipsl.upmc.fr/>

Further investigation of the case under:





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Capacity factors

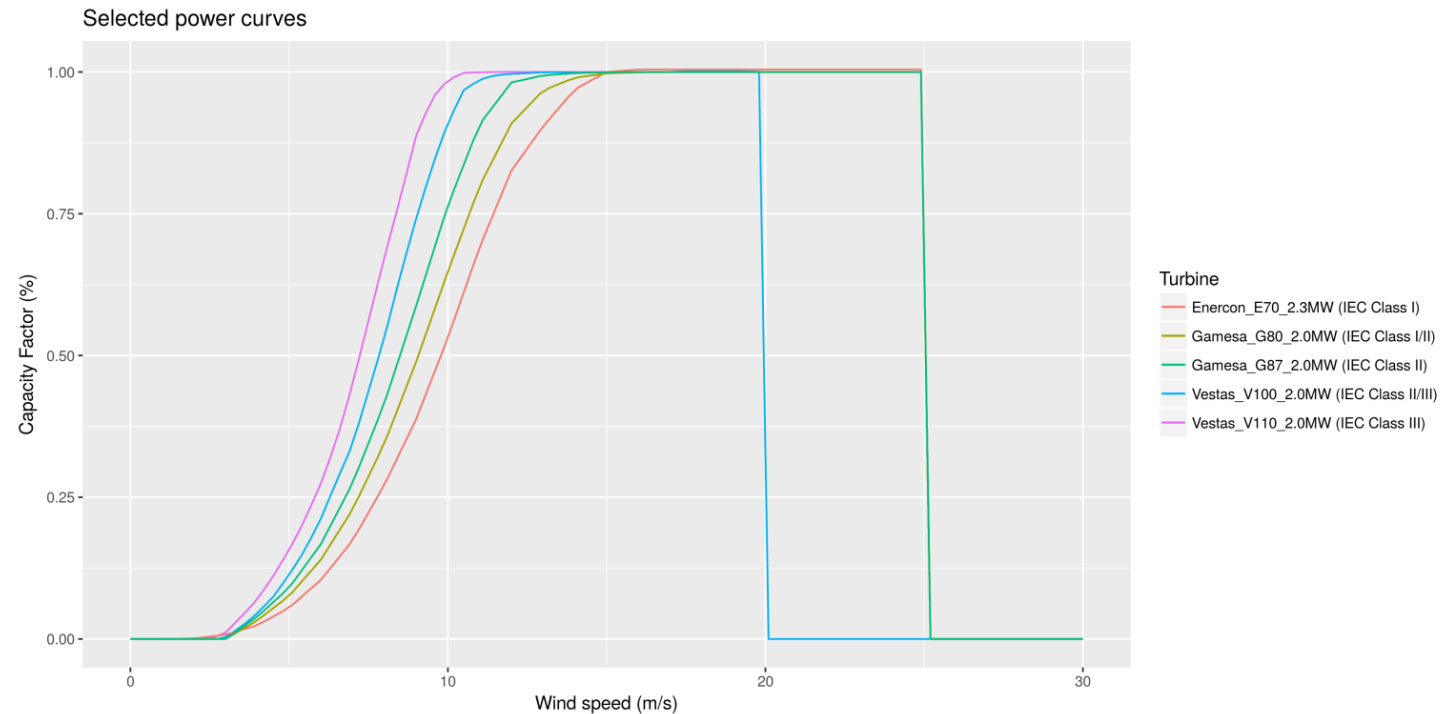
Capacity factor is a good indicator of wind power generation.

Is independent of:

- number of installed turbines
- nameplate capacity of installed turbines

Using manufacturer power curves for three turbines representing IEC classes.

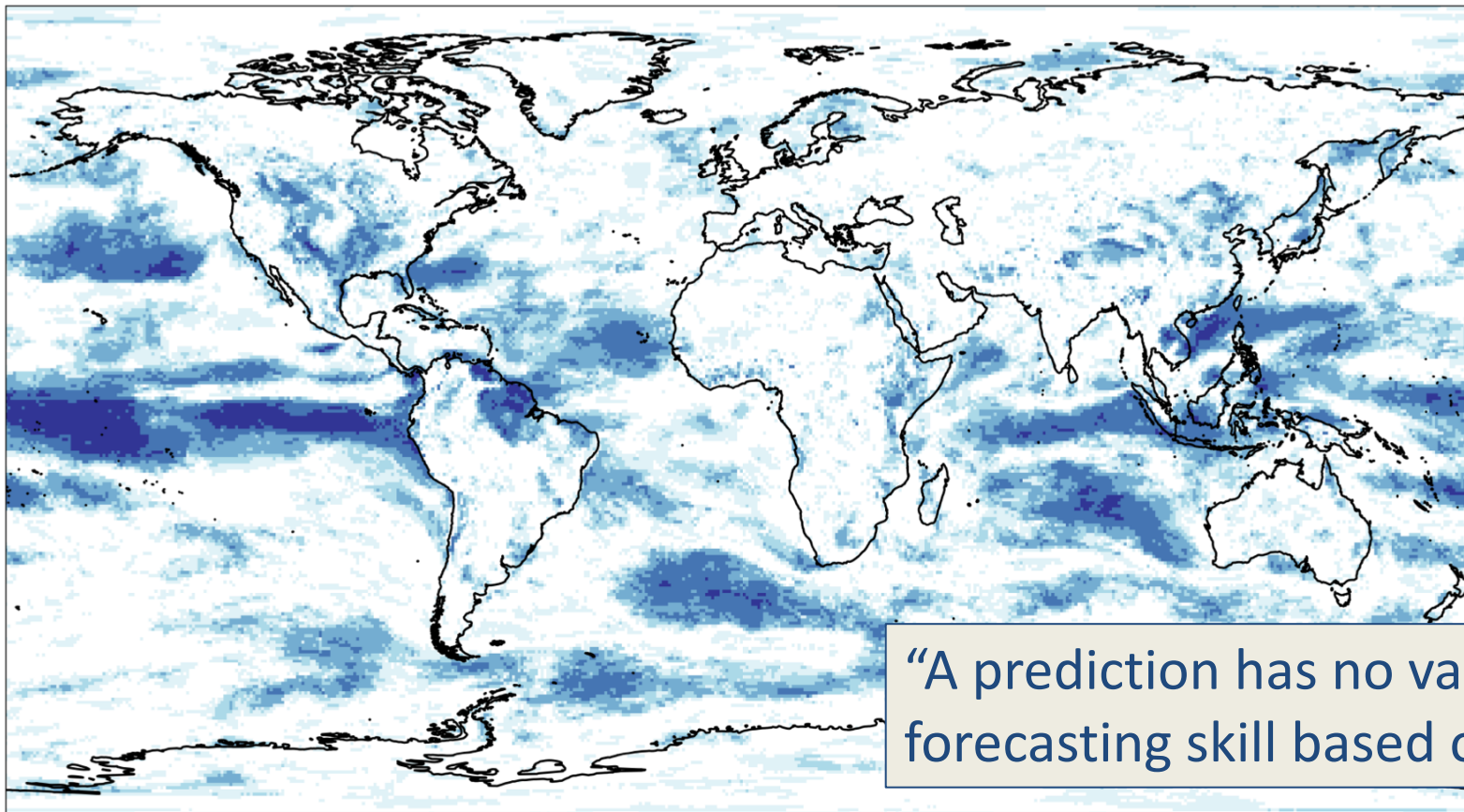
Fed with: 6-hourly model data, sheared at 100m.





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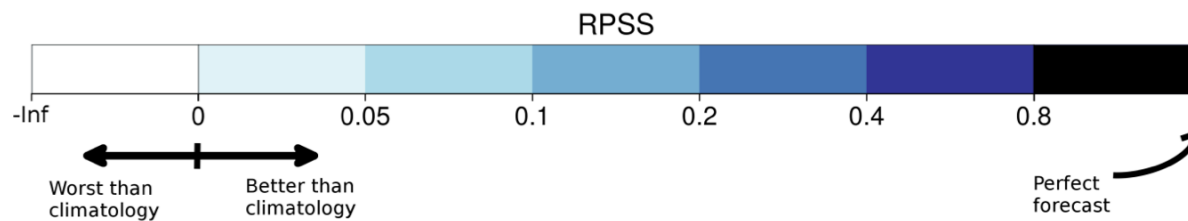
SKILL ASSESSMENT



Skill assessment
for DJF (1981-2013)

Displaying: Ranked
Probability Skill Score
[RPSS]

“A prediction has no value without an estimate of forecasting skill based on past performance”





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SITE SPECIFIC FORECASTS

Retrospective forecasts for JJA at Site1 (2000-2015)

